### Amnsements Co-Night.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-" Panchon." AMERICAN INSTITUTE - Exhibition FIJOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-"Patience." BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" The Romany Ryc." DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" Mankind." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-" La Mascotte." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and and S-

Hague's Minstrels, HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-"Manteaux Noirs."

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and S-" Viva." San Francisco Opera House-2 and 8-San Francisco Minstrels.

THALIA THEATRE-2 and 8-" The Merry War." THEATRE COMIQUE-"The Blackbird." UNION SQUARE THEATRE -2 and 8 -" The Rivals." WALLACK'S THEATRE-2-" Taken From Life."-

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ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—6th column.

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AUTUMN RESORTS—6th Page—4th column.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAHROADS—6th Page—2d column.

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STORES, RANGES, &C.—3d Page—4th column.

TRACHERS 3d Page—4th column.

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### Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE.

TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a Couch, Cold, Asthra, Riomchitis, or any of the various pul-movary troubles that so often end in Consumption! If so, under troubles that so often end in Consumption! If so, used events and sure remarks. This is no quark proparation, but is regularly pice scribed by the medical facility. Manufacture! only by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Bosten. Sold by all druggists.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Further details of the explosions and consequent fires in Caire are given. of security prevails in Egypt. == E. Dwyer Gray Anti-Jewish riots have broken out in Presburg. Hungary. = Great suffering has been caused by the floods in the Tyrol. === The Duchess of Parma is dead.

DOMESTIC .- A carfell through the draw of the International Bridge at Buffalo yesterday; two persons were killed and several were injured. The propeller Vulcan, of the Bridgeport Company's Line, was wrecked in the Sound on Thursday night. === The Tariff Commission heard arguments in Baltimore yesterday.

Olivette, Boatman, Apollo and Aleck Ament won the races at Louisville. \_\_\_\_ The jury in the Star Route cases in Philadelphia returned a sealed ver-

a carriage: Mrs. Lewis Rathbone was killed. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Judge Folger is preparing his letter of acceptance. = F. N. Bangs yesterday questioned the right of the Senate Insurance Committee to investigate the receivership of the National Trust Company, = Edward Hovey was sentenced to be hanged on 17. == The New-York Lacrosse Club beat the Unions of Boston. === James H. Eiliot, who was arrested for entering Madame Laurent's house, was discharged. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.37 cents. Stocks generally were dull and fluctuated in that can be elected to Congress, whether they

narrow fimits, but closed feverish and weak. THE WEATHER .- IRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 45°; average, 54120.

Mr. Best, of the National Trust Company, says he is proud of his receivership. Judging from the disclosures of the last few days it appears noticed that the trustees have boasted much of could not be got to attend to their duties unless they were paid five or ten dollars for every meeting, we should not think they would.

upon the very unpleasant suggestions, recently or for Legislature may or may not be the right and frequently made, that he should decline the Saratoga nomination. He is reported to have asked the Brooklyn committee which waited upon him to suggest this course, "How can I?" And when it was intimated that the whole ticket might be withdrawn, the | cial attention to this matter. In Ohio and Indi-Judge declared that it was "impracticable." That settles the matter.

The Independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania has already led to one good result as shown in the general improvement in the character of the men nominated in that State for local offices. The Committee of One Hundred, which began the agitation for better municipal government in Philadelphia, is entitled to a great deal of credit for its lefforts in that respect. It is a pity that the City of New York has no such organization to do similar work here. Even Brooklyn has exceeded the metropolis in that respect. We are on the eve of an important municipal election and yet there is no movement under way to protect the taxpayers from the jobbers and ward "bammers" that have controlled political conventions and named the city officials for so many long years. Something ought to be done, and that quickly.

The sea is ravaging Coney Island earlier this year than usual, and the property-owners at the east end may soon find it necessary to anchor their hotels, if they hope to keep them in the neighborhoodtill spring. The most serious damage done is toward Manhattan Beach, where the greatest efforts have always been made, by means of bulkheads and other obstructions, to keep the waves back. As a result, the beach there has disappeared and nothing breaks the fury of the surf until it tolls upon the bulkheads. At the west end where there is yet a beautiful stretch of sand, the waves are not so fierce. Perhaps if these bulkheads and jetties were removed the damage done by the storms would be less severe. A good beach in front of the Manhattan Beach Hotel would fairly offset the loss of the unnatural flower beas.

From an incident which will be found de-

women and children. The treatment which a newsboy received yesterday on a Fulton Ferry boat from deckhand "No. 195" was outrageous, and if the burly assailant had received the ducking the passengers felt inclined to give him, the verdict of the public would have been that it served him just right. Newsboys are impudent rogues sometimes; but no one who has ever seen them at 3 or 4 o'clock on cold and rainy mornings, huddling around a natural alliance with the Democracy. This open gratings over warm cellars, trying to thaw out their wretched little bodies while waiting for their supply of papers, can help having much sympathy for them and resenting brutality like that displayed by deckhand "No. 195." As deckhands are not supported by political influence, perhaps the directors of the ferry company will look after "No. 195."

If the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois undertake to act up to what seems to be the decision rendered on Thursday by the Supreme Court of that State, we soon may see an effort in Chicago to regulate freight rates to all parts of the country, The Court held that it "was unjust, extortionate and unlawful" to charge 66 per cent more for freight from Gilman to New-York than from Peoria; and sustained the authority of the Railroad Commissioners "to regulate charges from points in Illinois to Illinois Legislature prohibiting unjust discriminations in freight rates has been believed by many to be unconstitutional; but this decision in effect seems to sustain the opinion that the law is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The point at issue, however, cannot be considered settled before the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon it. The conflict between the railroads of the country and those generous people who want to manage the business of these corporations for them will never even approach an end until this question is decided by the highest authority in the land.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES. No true Republican will overlook the Congressional elections this year. Nothing else is of equal importance. In the end the control of the National Government greatly affects, even if it does not in every case determine, the political complexion of State and local Governments. But it is not by any means true that the success or failure of either party in State or local elections necessarily involves the success or failure of that party in the Congressional elections in that State. This eircumstance is often forgotten, and it is exceedingly important that it should be kept in mind this year.

As to local and State elections, the Republicans are more divided than usual this year. The most important cause is the influence of local Bosses. These political managers, inasmuch as they bave but little regard for political principles, and care only to secure the spoils with which to reward their subordinates, put relatively little stress on Congressional elections. The member of Congress cannot control anything. If the President is adverse to him, or if the Senator is hostile, the Representative is a fifth wheel to the coach, and the Bosses calmly calculate on that fact. Hence it is that the ugly contest in Pennsylvania does not affect the election of Congressmen from that State, and that the Administration ticket in New-York is not connected with the Congressional nominations in the different districts. Cameron may succeed or fail, the Administration may control the State election in New-York or may fail utterly, and yet the people will choose members diet last night. == Assemblyman A. J. Parker of Congress, as they ought, with entire diswas probably fatally injured by being thrown from regard for the issues involved in the State campaign. It is much the same in Ohio and Indiana. There the temperance question is prominent, but it affects only the choice of State and local officers, and has nothing to do with the election of Congressmen. The will of the people, as to Federal legislation, will not be governed by their will as to license or

prohibition. The public feeling, in this respect, is entirely reasonable. The country ought to have the benefit of the services of the very best men happen to agree with the Bosses or with the Administration as to local questions. In many cases in New-York the Republican candidates are conspicuous for their opposition to the Administration in respect to local affairs, and maintain earnestly the position that the Federal Government ought not to interfere in any way, or to any extent, in the affairs of the States or that he is easily puffed up. We have not the districts. But they will elect members of Congress who support the Administheir record. Considering that most of them tration in all reasonable things, because that course is in accordance with Republican principles.

Republican voters ought to have these considerations in mind when they vote this fall. Judge Folger has, of ccurse, no idea of acting | The Administration candidate for Governor man to support. But there is no reason that the control of Congress should be thrown into Democratic hands because the State and local tickets are not satisfactory. Indeed, the Republicans in several States are giving already espeana they propose to elect members of Congress without any regard whatever to the question of temperance. In Pennsylvania the antagonism to Cameron as a Boss does not extend to the Congressional candidates named by the Republicans. In this State men are nominated who deserve the highest possible praise for their fidelity to Republican principles, though they are not in harmony with " the machine." In New-Jersey, Mr. Robeson was nominated some time ago because he was opposed to the Pennsylvania Raitroad influence. and Mr. Phelps has just been nominated in spite of the adverse influence of some Federal officials. But the Republican voters have only one thing to do. They ought to do their best to secure a Republican majority in the next Congress, whether that majority happens to be favorable to the Federal Administration or net. The party ought to succeed, as against the Democratic party, whether the local tickets happen to be deserving of support or not. This course, Republicans may rest assured, will command the respect of their opponents, and it will give them the hearty approval and support of those independent voters who, just at this time, are inclined to break all the machines wherever they can.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The present year is clearly going to be a memorable one in politics. It is a year of upheavals and revolts. There are not lacking prophets who see in these convulsions the end new ones. Every political change of any magnitude has been construed in the same way Large." From the same source we learn, and they are no nearer right now than they graduate of Harvard College.' This fact was have been heretofore. The two old parties stated several thousand times when he entered do not appear to be in imminent danger of politics, and we are not certain but that photopolicemen are not the only persons who feel or the make-up of either. There must of ne- | "dustrious, worthy and democratic young | had control of the executive departments of

themselves privileged to beat unoftending men, | cessity be two parties in the country, and almost | "man to be found in the State of New-York' from the foundation of the Government the | than he. two which have been most powerful at different times have represented respectively substantially the same elements which are now represented by the Republicans on the one hand and the Democrats on the other. The Republican party stands for the virtue and intelligence of the country, against the liceuse and the ignorance which for one reason or another seek division must continue to exist, no matter what new names the two organizations may

be known under. It is a superficial and hasty judgment which sees in the revolt in Pennsylvania and the lukewarmness in this State proof that the Republican party is either demoralized or disrupted. None of the protesting Republicans are for a mement disposed to turn Democrats. In Pennsylvania the Independents refused to allow the nomination of any Democrat upon their ticket, and are conducting their fight as Republicans who seek, not to destroy their party, but to preserve it. They claim that they represent true Republicanism more accurately than Beaver ever did or can, and it is difficult to see how their claim can be denied. After Bossism is destroyed, and the party's right to govern itself is established, there is not a man of them who will leave the Republican party. They will not be driven out. They are too loyal to points outside the State." The act of the their party and have too much faith in its destiny to believe that its disease of Bossism cannot be cured without killing the party in the process. The same thing may be said with equal truth of the Republicans of this State who are dissatisfied with the ticket which was nominated through such disgraceful means at Saratoga. It is folly to deny that there are in this State to-day thousands of Republicans who are unwilling to support Judge Folger and some of his associates on the ticket. Some of them, like the Young Republicans of Brooklyn, are expressing their dissent in public, but there are many others who will say nothing about it, but will quietly refrain from voting when election day comes. Yet these men have no idea of turning Democrats. They believe their party is temporarily in the control of unworthy influences, but they do not believe it should be

abandoned on that account. It is of good omen for the Republican party that nearly all the current protests against its mismanagement come from the young men. There are abundant evidences that the younger generation of voters, the men between twentyone and forty-five years of age, are taking unusual interest in politics this year. Many of them are thinking for the first time that they would like to take a hand in the real work of politics and see if they cannot do something to bring better men and worthier issues to the front. They are not animated by a vague sentiment. They are men who have passed the sentimental stage, but who are not willing to believe that because the unprofessional politicians are sometimes impracticable there is nothing to do but to turn the control of affairs over to politicians who are both professional and unprincipled. They believe there is a middle ground between the visionary schemes of the theoretical reformer and the debasing methods of the unrestricted machine. There can be no doubt that the voters of this class have an enormous power if they will only wield it. It is only through their indifference that the Boss system of management prevails. The young men are beginning to think about their duty in the premises, and thinking is merely the preliminary to action. The results will come in time, and they will not be in the interest of the Democratic party, though for the moment they may seem to be, for it is a well-established fact that the

young men of the country are not Democra's. At all events, this is not a time for the pessimist and the croaker to be abroad. There is a spirit discernible among the people which is full of encouragement for all workers for purer politics and a loftier sense of public duty. The people are aroused, and some of them are thoroughly mad. When they get into that condition it is always a bad time for the ene mies of the Republic.

# THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST PERRY.

No person who habitually reads-and believes-Democratic newspapers can doubt for a moment the intrinsic wickedness, the utter depravity, the bad heart of James G. Blaine. He has read his Democratic newspaper in vain who is not thoroughly imbued in the belief that there is no crime, from gorging his fearful appetite with South American republics en brochette up to treating Perry Belmont with preverence, to which this monster is not predisposed by his vicious inclinations and deprayed nature. It will give this class of persons no surprise to learn that it has recently been discovered that he is about to crown his ignominious career by engaging in a nefarious conspiracy against the return of Perry Belmont to Congress. When we consider the character of Perry Belmont, the verdurous freshness of his youth, his large and beautiful contentment with himself, his impressiveness. his bounce, the trustful, dependent way in which the country is beginning to lean on him, and what might happen to the country if through Blaine's machinations it should lose his services in the next Congress, we are almost tempted to go somewhere and stand aghast. If the conspiracy were against any other man we might be content with the ordinary proceeding of "viewing it with alarm"; but it being against Perry we feel that that convenient though somewhat worn expression is too tame and inadequate. If we do anything at all about it we shall not stop

short of standing a good deal aghast. Perry Belmont is the statesman, it is scarcely necessary to say, who represents Long Island in the present Congress, as Long Island was never represented before. Learning that Blaine was about to seize and carry away several guano islands in the South Pacific, and knowing that if he was permitted to do it with impunity no island anywhere, not even Long Island, was safe from his piratical clutch, Perry stepped forward solitary and alone, with no weapon but a penholder, and deterred him. This courageous conduct attracted the attention of the people of the whole State, and it was remarked by several persons that nothing in the world could prevent his nomination for Governor, if he would consent to be a candidate-and the Convention could be induced to agree with him. He nobly refused to be a candidate as soon as he learned that Grover Cieveland was in the field-and had been nominated. We learn from a Rochester paper that attempt of a Republican Legislature to rehe was urged to accept the nomination for Congressman-at-Large, but stubbornly refused. This, we presume, because he knew how danof both political parties and the formation of gerous he was to himself and others as Congressman, and thought he ought not to be "At by these prophets for the past twenty years, though not for the first time, that "he is a dissolution. The one or the other may possi- graphs of his diploma were circulated through the fact that what it has done gives the lie cirbly take unto itself a new name presently, but the district to convince the incredulous. It is cumstantial to what it resolves. The spectacle

describing how Perry took the miscreant Blaine by both ears, slowly and deliberately masticated him, and contemptuously expectorated the fragments of him upon the committee-room floor, "Mr. Blaine," says this veracious authority, " was called as a witness before the commit-"tee, made up in majority of his partisans and "friends for the purpose of whitewashing him, "and with characteristic effrontery and men-"dacity undertook to evade, prevaricate and " prevent the truth from coming out. Mr. Bel-" mont took the would-be bulldozer in hand, "and by a series of searching cross-questions spitted and roasted him and made him squirm " until he turned inside out! The handling that "Conkling gave Blaine on the floor of the "House of Representatives nearly a score of " years ago was nothing compared to the twist "Belmont put upon him before the committee that investigated the guano statesman's dip-"lowatic performances in South America last "year." There has been no such delicious bit of descriptive writing as this since John Phonix described his holding the Judge down over him by inserting his nose in the Judge's mouth. The comparison of Belmont's "twist' with Conkling's "handling" is singularly apt and felicitous. We have no doubt that Conkling loves to dwell in memory upon the "handling ' he gave Blaine just about as well as Belmont does upon his "twist." In the "twist" and "spitting" and "roasting" and "turning inside out" thus graphically described we may find Blaine's reasons for entering into the conspiracy to defeat Perry Belmont's return to Congress. The miserable malefactor is afraid To compass Perry's defeat he is seeking to

induce various Democrats on Long Island to run as independent candidates, and is offering money right and left in the most reckless profusion. That pure and incorruptible statesthat he has been offered \$10,000 and his campaign expenses if he will run as a stump candidate against Perry, with the promise of \$10,000 more in case he defeats him. And what did Oakley say ? "I promptly refused, of course," he says, "to lend myself to any such dishonorable scheme." Whoever doubts that Oakley did refuse would be wild enough to doubt that such an offer ever was made. That beautiful and confiding newspaper The World learns that "similar overtures and offers of "large sums of money have been also made to "other Democrats in the 1st Congressional "District." So there can be no doubt that Blaine is conspiring with all his malefic energy and enormous wealth against Perry's return. It is fearful to think of the existence of such a conspiracy, and the mind shrinks with horror from contemplating the pessibility of its success. Let the Long Islanders be on their gaard: particularly Long Island Democrats, Let them be on their guard against a graybearded man with a wicked eye carrying a carpetbag in each hand. It's Blaine, loaded down with money, searching for a Democrat whom he can corrupt. Let every Democrat who is offered thirty or forty thousand dollars to run against Perry Belmont do as the incorruptible Oakley did-run. As for Oakley, he ought to be exhibited under glass. He is the most remarkable curiosity Long Island has yet produced.

# DEMOCRACY AND "PLACEMEN."

The Democracy of this State is sten y opposed to "a horde of useless and idle place It says just that in the platform which it adopted at Syracuse-a platform filled to overflowing with the loveliest of affirmations, the most promising of promises.

Well, "a horde of useless and idle placemen" is one of the worst sort of hordes that a State can suffer from. But what sort of a record has the Democratic party of New-York in regard to placemen? A record which is consistent with and gives point to its platform protest against barnacles, or a record which turns the protest into so much sounding and very brazen brass? In 1879 the Republicans were in the majority in both branches of the Legislature. One of their number introduced a bill, which was passed, permanently cutting down the salaries of legislative officers and clerks. This measure effected an annual saving of \$40,000. While it was still in committee, the chairman of Ways and Means, with a view of effecting a further saving, addressed a letter to each one of the State officers, inquiring what reduction could be made in their respective departments, either by reducing the number of clerks or other employes or by reducing the compensation paid them. Note the replies to this letter. Lucius Robinson, the Democratic Governor, the expenses of whose office amounted to \$28,000 a year, responded that no reduction either in the number of employes or in salaries could preperly be made. Allen C. Beach, the Democratic Secretary of State, the expenses of whose office amounted to \$26,500 a year, wrote to the Assembly committee that in his judgment "no reduction "could be made in his department without detri-"ment to the State, either by reducing the "number of employes or by diminishing their "salaries." Frederick P. Olcott, the Democratic Controller, the expenses of whose office amounted to \$34.2-0 a year, made no answer. But as no reduction was made, either in salaries or in the number of the employes, in his department, it is fair to presume that Mr. Olcott said ditto to Mr. Beach. James Mackin, the Democratic Treasurer, the expenses of whose office amounted to \$16,000 a year, reported: "It does not seem "desirable to make any reduction in the pres-"ent number of employes or in the amounts "appropriated last year for the use of this "office." Augustus Schoonmaker, the Democratic Attorney-General, the expenses of whose office amounted to \$18,000 a year, reported: " In my judgment no reduction can 'wisely be made in this department, either in "the number of employes or their compensa-"tion." Horatio Seymour, jr., the Democratic State Engineer and Surveyor, the expenses of whose office amounted to \$16,000 a year, reported: "I cannot recommend any reduction, either in the force or the salaries paid." This chapter of recent Democratic history

makes kindling wood of "the useless and idle placemen" plank of the Syracuse platform. It reveals the Democracy of this State, through such leading representatives as Robinson, Beach, Olcott and the rest, whom we have called to the witness-stand, as resisting the duce the number of "placemen" in the departments at Albany. A homely old proverb declares that liars ought to have good memories. Gentlemen who engage in the delicate and difficult work of making platforms for Democratic conventions also ought to have good memories. Failing to possess them, they submit and secure the passage of resolutions which, while admirable in themselves, subject the party to ridicule by inviting attention to scribed in our local columns, it appears that there is no likelihood of a change in the aims also said that "there is not a more capable, in- of a political organization which, when it last

the State Government, declined to strike a several of the Congressional districts of Ohio, says that single "placeman" from the rolls, and new piously lifts up its voice against "placemen," The Rochester paper is particularly happy in would be amusing were it less nauseating.

#### PERSONAL.

Now that the summer resorts are deserted, Mr. Oscar Wilde is making a tour of the New-England manufacturing towns. He lectured at Lynn, Mass., the other evening to about five hundred people.

The Rev. Dr. N. J. Burton, pastor of the Park Church, Hartford, Cono., will deliver the Lyman Beecher course of lectures on preaching at the Yale Theological Seminary this year. This lectureship has been made famous by its past incumbents, among whom are the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and the Rev. John Hall of this city.

It is said, on the authority of Sir Bernard Burke the herald, that the children of Queen Victoria have no surname whatever, since their forefathers in the Saxe-Coburg line were Kings before surnames were known. This will be bad news for certain flippant and volgar journals in this country, which air their eleverness by alinding to the Queen as "Mrs. Victoria Guelph."

The young Due de Morny, who has become the hero of the day among Parisian roues by luring to ruin and driving to snielde the Russian actress, Julie Peyghine, is not the sort of man most women admire. He is a pale, tow haired, emotioniess, simpering for, with little force of character and less personal magnetism. He has hitherto possessed two claims to distinction : an abhorred name, and a washstand set-basin, pitcher, sponge-bowl, and a washstand set—basin, pitches, sponker, and hand-mirror,—all of solid silver. To these he has now asded a third and greatest, the death of La Feyghine, on which he plumes himself with ostentations exuitation. He only regrets that the doctors did not extract the fatal bullet, that he might have it mounted on a breastpin, to wear as a trophy of his conquest; and it is said that he has offered a reward to any grave-robber who will secure it for him.

Emma Abbot calls herself the "hotel-keepers' terror." She has written down and committed to memory a long list of things she requires about her room. When she "interviews" a landlord she approaches him with clasped hands and implores him to give her a corner room, on the top floor, away man ex-Senator James M. Oakley confesses from all bells, where no one can walk overhead, in a deserted part of the house, etc., and so she runs on until he becomes desperate and willing to promise anything and everything. If the hotel were promise anything and everything. If the hotel were seventeen stories high she would want a room in the seventeenth story. And then she shuts the blinds, and draws the cartains, and hangs blankets and rings over the windows and transom, so as to shut out every ray of light, for, she says, her nerves are so wrought upon by the performance of an opera that she lies awake almost until morning, and at last when she does fall ascep the slightest gleam of light awakens her again.

A correspondent of The Cincinnate Commercial, writing from Fostoria, Onio, speaks thus pleasantly of Governor Foster . "Though born here and grown up with the village, and now a gentleman of great distinction in the United States, he is the same genial, cordial, kind-hearted man that he was before his honors came upon him. And I may truthfully say that no man in Ohio enjoys more of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens than 'Charley' Foster, as he is termed up here. A man of boundless energy, untiring industry, of great executive capacity, of far more than usual business sagacity capacity, of far more than usual business sagacity and discernment, he has made his impress upon the times in which he lives, and this progressive little city is but a retlex of his lite and coaracter. In addition to his duties as Governor of Ohio and his various rathoad enterprises, he has large business interests here which would command all the time of most men, but with him they are no more than the keys of a piano to a skilful artist, each one being a part of a grand combination working it unison and harmony. He is a partner in a bank, a grain firm, a dry-goods store, a hardware store and three or four manufacturing establishments. No man except one of far more than usual capacity. man, except one of far more than usual capacity, could manage to give thought to such vast business interests and lead them all to success."

Washington, Sept. 29.-The resignation of J. P. Wickersham, United States Minister to Denmark, has been received at the State Department,

## GENERAL NOTES.

At a recent fair in Concord, N. H., John F. Burgum exhibited a needlebook which was made from esses worn by the Countess of Rumford at the Cour of Bayaria in 1792, termined with yellow gimp from her

Several months ago President Campero of Bolivin sent Senor Zapata to Brazil to open negotiation for a commercial convention between the two countries by which Bolivia should obtain the advantage of an At lantic outlet as an effect to the loss of her. Pacific trade senor Zapata's mission has been successful, and Polivia's

An Englishman has just established a manufactory of Jewsharps in Troy. It is said that there are only two others in the country, one in this city and the oarp it would be hard to conceive, but the process of manufacture comprises no fewer than thirty separate perations. The inventor of that humble instrument thich has been vibrating all over the world for ceruies, is a known to fame. At the beginning of the rese, I certary the few-sharp was developed by conting several different instruments, each with a septe pitch, and in 1827 Euconsein, a native of Wurten

A century ago one of the notable ladies in Philadelphia society was Mrs. Mary Ruston, and If proof were wanting that the people of those days appreciated the joys of the table it could be found in her receipt-book now owned by Mr. Charles H. Pennybacker, one of he n this book particulars of the elaborate dinners a which she was present. Thus it appears that on oncension Dr. Franklin regaled his guests with clam soup. reast of year ragouted, forequarter of roast bamb, four mali chickens, pigs feet, a pair of roast ducks and a ast leg of mution, with numerous veretables served om the sidemand, and filled up the crevices with a first control of the covered with a large, camberry tarts, Legien and Swiss cheeses and

A plucky woman in Cohoes got rid of a belfigerent negro tramp in short order the other day. Per aving from his actions that he was determined to rol he house as soon as he had finished a generous dinner which she had set before him, she quietly look a reve ver from a drawer to the sewing-machine, at which sh was sitting, and held it within the range of his vision. The negro laughed and said that he wasn't afraid of pis of in any woman's hard, and he was willing, farther more, to bet that it wasn't loaded "On yes, it is loaded." more, to bet that it was a particular as a value in the replied. "I put in six cartridges myself this morning, and if you'll keep your eve on that knothole across the room for a moment you'll soon see whether I know how to shoot." She aimed, ared and hir the mark, and there said: "Now get out of that does as lively as you can or the next shot will be at you." He "got."

A few days ago a man named Edward Thompson was arrested in Amsterdam, N. Y., for horse stealing, and when he had been examined at Fort Plan Deputy-Sheriff McKinley started with him for the Fond jail. After the train was well under way the office went into another car to speak to a friend, and while h was absent the conductor appeared and demanded the risoner's ticket. "I haven't any ticket," was the reply A man in another car, whose name I don't know, has a leket for me." The conductor passed on with a suspi cious glance at the passenger, but presently returned met when the train stopped at Canajoharie, put him off, n oursnance of a righteous resouve that no tramp should ride free on that re-d u he could prove in h. It was pity to spoul a good story, but a regard for the whole truth com-nels the acknowledgment that he man walked back to lost byte and surveydered himself to the reduce. He

# POLITICAL NEWS.

Chairman Cooper of the Regular Republican Committee in Pennsylvania amounced a long list of prominent stamp-speakers some time since. As not one of them has so far made his appearence in the State, the Independents are beginning to prod 3rr. Cooper with un-comfortable questions. One of the campaign documents sent out by

the Ohio Democrats contains a cartoon which repreents the Republican party as the " buttermilk brigade. The agency through which these documents are cir-

The respectable element in the Democratic party of Ohio is giving the managers much concern. of the 'silk-stocking' and high morality class go back on them." The party is evidently trusting wholly to its worse element for success in this campaign.

the Republican outlook is encouraging in every one that he has visited. He found the party thoroughly in carnest and the meetings well attended. The claim of the Democrats that they would carry the XIVth Dis-trict was, he thought, without foundation.

There is much dissatisfaction among the Republicans in Colorado with the State ticket, but how far it extends cannot be ascertained as yet. The Denzer Republican, which opposed Campbell's nomination for loverner, says : " The Republicans of this State are not just the most reconciled lot in the world, but betting men should not presume upon that. They will stand firmly and loyally by the ticket, and will elect it, too.

The election of Alexander H. Stephens as Governor of Georgia is doubtless as certain as any future political event can be. The heat, therefore, into which some of the Bourbon papers in that State are endeavor

The long contest for the nomination to Congress in the XVIIth Ohio District left some soreness hahind. In addition to this, ifftle campaign werk has been done there. Mr. Updegraff, since he secured has seen done there. All, the polynomials are nomination, has been sick and unable to attend to his canvass. The district was considered a safe Republican one, having given Foster a majority of 2.500, but unless the party wakes up there is danger of Mr. Updagraff's being defeated.

An understanding is said to have been reached between Governor St. John of Kansas and Colonel John A. Martin, Editor of The Alchison Champlon, by which the latter was induced to withdraw his opposition to the reelection of St. John. In return for this favor, Mr. Martin has been promised the Prouble tion nomination for Governor in 1884. Governor 8t, John, the same authority says, will turn his attention to securing Mr. Ingalis's seat in the United States Schate, which becomes vacant in 1886.

The Republican Congressional Campaign ommittee, it is reported, is becoming anxious ab situation in the Southern States. The expectation that osses in the North would certainly be offset by gains in the South has been the principal ground the Republicans have had for claiming a majority in the next House, But the appearance of numerous independent candi-dates in Southern districts has cast a cloud over Republi-can prospects in that neighborhood. A large amount of among is said to have been sent to these doubtful dis-tricts, but it remains to be seen whether the returns will justify the outlay.

Congressman Hewitt, of this city, as interviewed by The Enquirer of Cincinnati, believes that the ariff will be the leading issue in 1884. The Republicans, he admirs, are united on the policy of protection, while great diversity exists among the Democrata. "In my view," he said, " the tariff should be so amended as o afterd protection to those interests which have been ostered by high tariff. It would be cruelly to wit baraw accidentian saddenly from an industry into which men have been encouraged to place their capital by the inducements held out by the Government."

That the Democrats of Tennessee do not propose to stop if they succeed in scaling their State debt, but intend to apply the same principles to the National debe, is evident from the following circular which is being distributed by Mr. Sayage, who is a prominent stump speaker for Bate and a candidate for United States Sena or. The document says: " I am a candidate for United states Senator. The people cannot vote directly, but should instruct their representatives as to their choice, if elected I hope to do for the Nation what I have ed to do for the State, and thereby get relief from local burdens too grievous to be born. There are e than fifteen hundred millions of dollars of National la-mon-productive and son-taxaole."

#### THE STATE CANVASS.

The Suspension Bridge Journal, published at uspension Pridge, Ningara County, N. Y. heretofors mocratic, has piaced the Republican Star's ticket at most of its editorial columns, and will support the ratega nominees in the campaign.

Judge Andrews receives nothing but praise from the Republican press. His nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals is clearly one of the popular acts of the Saratoga Convention. As for his Democratic opponent, William C. Ruger, there seems to be a popular suspicion that his defence of the Canal Rong rather disqualized him for service at the head of the inguest court in the State.

Mr. Wadsworth's Congressional District is oyal to him, as it was expected it would be despite his ailure to secure the nomination for Governor. He was enominated by acclamation at the Republican Congressional Convention of the XXVIIth District, which was held in Camandaigua on Wednesday. The Denor it interfiser reports that Mr. Wadsworth "made a hand-ome speech of acceptance" when informed of the con-country's nation.

It is casually mentioned by the Democratic ewspapers that John P. Smyth was chairman of the epublican State Committee in 1877, when the entire Democratic State ticket was elected. Despite the arter once of this sad reminiscence, instant recognition of Mr. Smyth's prowess as a political leaver was made the day following his election, in the advice to Democratic voters that they should not be too confident of carry-ing the State.

Walter A. Wood, the wealthy Republican ougressman from the XVIIth District, once said that took a sent in Congress " for recreation." It now no nger amuses him, and he declines a re-James A. Burden, of the well-known orden Iron Works, in Troy, is mentioned a candidate for the Republican nomination; Washing-

County has two candidates to ex-Assen in, of Whitehall, and L. W. Cronkille, of The Anti-Monopoly party is already in the ppeared at Lansingburg, in Rensselaer County, and de a two-hours speech in opposition to the reelection of Richard Derrick the Republican candidate for As-semblyman. Mr. Derrick is on the "black list" of the Anti-Menopoly League because he voted against the Railroad Commission bill and in favor of the General street Railway bill.

The friends of B. Platt Carpenter, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, declare that he does not consider that the Republican State committee intended to snub him when they did not re ect him as their chairman. The Poughkeepsie Logie, Mr. Carpenter's home organ, says on this point : " Mr. Our currenter absolutely refused a reelection as chairman on account of his position as a candidate. Notwithstand-ing this fact, several members voted for him, but, of course, under the circumstances the number had no significance so far as he was concerned."

S. C. Millard, who has been nominated for longress, to succeed J.W. Dwight, by the Republicans of the XXVIIIth District, is a graduate of Williams Col-ege, class of 1865. He studied law in the office of Orlow W. Chapman, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. For W. Chapman, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. For many years he was a law partner of the late Giles W. Stote kiss, and has acquired a large law practice. He has been an active Republican politician; having for the past five years been desirman of the Republican county Committee of Stroome County. He is described as a fluent, able speaker, with a talent for departe that must make bunk additional member of the House of Representatives.

A newspaper paragraph has gone the rounds stating that "Judge Folger's friends have been indu-Judge ran with a machine a great many vears," Now comes a correspondent, "J. C. R. of The Binghamton Republican, who states that in the summer of 1842 he attended a firemen's parade at Rochester, and there saw Judge Folger in the firemen's possession, "wearing a red shirt with the word Ocean." n white letters on the breast, black tronsers, and white ofton suspenders. Is not this proof that he was a machine man I Atthough this was forty years ago, I well concluder the circumstances, for Charles J. Feiger is a man not to be forgotten.

The Democrats of the interior are somewhat inxiously surveying the scramble for spoils among their rethren in this city. A flerce quarrel between Tamnany and the County Democracy over the Mayeralty is eared. Congressman Waldo Hutchins in a letter to Mayor Cleveland, of Buffalo, evidently attempts to allay his fears. Mr. Hutchins says: "Since my to turn to New-York I find in the city the very best of feet ing existing, entire meaningly in our ranks and an ar-deat desire on the part of all the factions to cooperate heartily for the election of our excellent State telect. The Republicans are certainly more disappointed and more comoralized than I expected to due nom. It only remains for us in this city to make Judicious local name hatious and the success of our State tielect is assured by thatge majority. I shall do all I can to gleet that result."

# PUBLIC OPINION.

TOO MUCH BOSSING The Republican party in Pennsylvania and ew-York to day exhibits the effect of too much manage

WHAT JUDGE FOLGER SHOULD DO. WHAT JUDGE FOLDER SHOULD DO.

From The Philadesphia Press (Eqs.)

Every day adds a new load to the burdens of the New-York Republican ticket. A third fraud has now aggravated the two torgeries which controlled to argunization and action of the State Convention. Even witnout these discreditable disclosures the circumstances and methods which amarked the bare maniple established and the state convention. But when these dischargements developments follow, they put the honor and manihod developments follow, they put the honor and manihod developments follow, they put the honor and manihod fundaments follow the less Ludge Folger to a severe test. Judge Folger on, fit to be saved and ought to save himself from the taint of such disgrace full performances. He is the brainiest and the strongest man who has seen named for Governor of New Jet since the time of Seward and Marcy. Nobody believes that Judge Folger has any complicity in or responsed. party of Ohio is giving the managers much concern.

Says The Cincinnati Enquirer: "The Democrats have evidently got the cities, unless an unexpected number of the "silk-stocking" and high morsility class go back on them." The party is evidently trusting wholly to its worse element for success in this campaign.

Ex-Governor Noyes, who has spoken in